

The Caribian

VOL. II. No. 27

LACOMBE, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1914

\$1.00 PER YEAR

Russians Claim Great Victory

Petrograd, Nov. 27.—Reports reaching here concerning the magnitude of the defeat of the Germans to the west of Russia, in Poland, which in some instances place the German losses as high as an entire army corps, appear in a measure to be confirmed by telegraphic dispatches from Warsaw. Forty-eight trains have been despatched from Warsaw to bring in the prisoners and wounded. This number of trains, made up of the maximum number of cars of the Russian wide gauge, would carry about 45,000 men, it is estimated here.

Military men here express the opinion that the defeat was particularly due to the failure of the Germans from Wielun to defeat the Russians sent against it. Bad roads delayed this German column. It is reported, enabling the Russians to concentrate a force to repulse it and turn the flanks of the main German column.

There is great jubilation in army circles here, in some instances the conviction that the enemy has received a crushing blow which is likely to prove decisive in the campaign in Poland.

London, Nov. 27.—While the Russian army headquarters remain silent, and the Germans claim to have checked attempts on the part of the Russians to take the offensive, the military party in Petrograd has shown its full confidence in the unofficial reports of a Russian victory in Northern Poland by celebrating the event.

It is even said in the Russian capital that the victory was greater than has been reported previously and there is talk in Petrograd of an entire German army corps having been broken up. Reports received there say that trains driven back by the enemy will accommodate 50,000 wounded and prisoners.

Heretofore Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces, has withheld his reports, until his work be set about to have been completed, so that the world may have to wait for some days yet for his official statement.

Probably the most significant piece of news regarding the Russian operations comes from Budapest, where it is admitted that the Russian troops again have invaded Hungary and have reached the county of Ung, which is about 100 miles south of the Carpathians, and the county of Zemplin, 60 miles to the south of those mountains. The troops which invaded Ung, according to this report, have been driven back to the frontier while action is being taken against those in Zemplin.

Petrograd, Nov. 27.—The following official communication from the Russian general staff was given out here Wednesday: "The fighting near Lode still continues. The large German forces which on November 20 broke into the region of Strykow, Brzeziny, Koluszki, Rogow and Tuszyn (all these places are in the vicinity of Lode) are pressed on every side by our troops and are now attempting by a supreme effort to cut through toward the north. To the south of Koluszki station some scattered units are roaming. We captured prisoners, some heavy ordnance and field guns.

"The outcome of the battle of November 24 was to our advantage. In the fighting near Czestochowa and Cracow our troops manifestly have the upper hand.

"Beyond the Carpathian passes we are surrounding large bodies of Austrian troops in the vicinity of Meszabolantz. In this region we captured a general, 40 officers, more than 3,500 soldiers and convoys and machine guns.

Near the pass giving access to the Hungarian plain we occupy the city of Homonay.

Petrograd, Nov. 27.—That the Turkish forces are still retreating

before the Russians in the region around Erzerum is recorded in the following statement from the general staff of the Russian army in the Caucasus, made public here Wednesday:

"In the direction of Erzerum our troops continue to chase before them the bulk of the Turkish forces they have defeated. We are capturing many prisoners, and much ammunition and stores.

"It was further reported that the Germans had changed the commandant of the fortress because he proposed to surrender the fortress. The Austrians are said to have opposed the measures put into effect by the Germans, which resulted in a pitched battle in the streets.

Wounded Austrians returning along the Carpathians and from the south of Lemberg report that Austrians are retreating in utter defeat. Their losses are said to have been very heavy, and to have included six thousand prisoners and all supplies. Toward Cracow the retreat is said to have been made in better order.

London, Nov. 28.—The question whether the payment of 600,000,000 marks was being made to certain relations of the reigning royal family when members of their families were fighting for Germany against Great Britain, was raised in the house of commons by William Young, member of parliament for Perthshire.

Mr. Young asked Premier Asquith whether he was aware that Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, son of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, a daughter of the late Queen Victoria and aunt of King George, was engaged as a combatant with the German army. Whether the prince was in this country at the outbreak of the war and whether any effort had been made to detain him.

Mr. Asquith replied curtly that he had been informed that Prince Albert "was serving in a military capacity in Germany," but that he had no knowledge when he left England.

Mr. Young then suggested that the status of the prince's family, who, he said, evidently were German citizens, should be inquired into, and asked the premier whether he considered it just and expedient that the British taxpayer should be called upon to pay \$30,000 per annum for the upkeep of this family?

To this Mr. Asquith made no response. The propriety of continuing a similar pension to the Duchess of Albany, widow of a son of Queen Victoria, whose son, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, is fighting for Germany, also has been questioned.

BRITISH NAVY HAS LOSSES OF 7,343 MEN.

London, Nov. 28.—Thus far during the war the royal navy has lost 4,327 officers and men killed and 472 wounded, while 366 men are missing and 1,576 are captives, or have been interned. A total of 7,343.

These figures are contained in a statement issued by the admiralty, which is in addition to naval losses, the marines of the royal navy division. The casualties and the number of men captured or interned is as follows: Officers—Killed, 220; wounded, 37; prisoners, 15; interned, 40.

Men—Killed, 4,107; wounded, 436; missing, 908; interned, 1,524.

A great majority of those reported killed were drowned, 1,719 losing their lives in this manner when the cruisers Pathfinder, Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue were sent to the bottom by German submarines, while the foundering of the Monmouth and Good Hope off the coast of Chile, was responsible for the loss of 1,654 officers and men beneath the waves.

The operations of the royal navy at division at Antwerp also are counted for nearly all those reported interned or missing. Most of the missing are said by the admiralty statement to be prisoners of war in Germany.

GERMANS FIGHT AUSTRINIANS IN PRZEMYSL.

Lemberg, Galicia, Nov. 27.—The sound of firing which was said to be the result of a clash between the Germans and Austrians composing the garrison of Przemyśl, was reported by refugees arriving here from the vicinity of the Austrian fortress.

The sound came from the fortifications on the interior line and

was audible for a distance of two miles. At first it was believed that troops had been fired on by mutinous inhabitants in Przemyśl, but later the refugees say that shooting came from the fortress.

It was further reported that the Germans had changed the commandant of the fortress because he proposed to surrender the fortress. The Austrians are said to have opposed the measures put into effect by the Germans, which resulted in a pitched battle in the streets.

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BAD NEWS SHOULD NOT BE PROHIBITED, SAYS CHIEF CENSOR.

London, Nov. 27.—A discussion arose in the house of commons Wednesday relative to the censorship of the press. Sir Stanley Buckton, director of the official press bureau, of the war office, said that the censorship should have no concern with politics, and should not in any circumstances be used for coloring opinion in favor of the government. If that were done, he said, the government would abuse the confidence of the nation and be guilty of a very bad action.

Sir Stanley declared that he had no sympathy with the view that had news should be prohibited. It was possible, however, that there might be circumstances in which a full disclosure of events might not be desirable and might even prove disastrous.

The government accepted amendments to the defense of the realm act, which gave the power of the government with regard to action that could be taken in matters relating to the publication of news.

ENGLISH AVIATORS' DARING ATTACK ON ZEPPELIN SHEDS.

Frederichshafen, Germany, Nov. 22, via Berlin. The Haze and London—Elaborate precautions which the Germans have taken for an emergency were responsible for the failure of the raid of three English aviators who yesterday afternoon swooped down on this city with the object of destroying the Zeppelin sheds. An anti-airplane cannon and machine guns adapted to high angle fire defeated the accomplishment of the daring exploit, and succeeded in bringing down one of the hostile machines and putting the others to flight.

The Englishmen circled above the balloon hall for some time and dropped six bombs, two of which caused no harm to the building, as to cause a tremor of apprehension among those watching the novel combat. Two other bombs struck houses in the city, damaging them severely, and killing a man and wounding a woman. One of the flyers then made a fearless attempt to cross the hall at a height of only a quarter of a mile. Bullets from the guns mounted on top of buildings struck the aeroplane's gasoline tank, causing the fuel to escape and forcing the pilot to attempt to glide to earth. During the descent of the machine, the airman, a lieutenant of the British royal naval air service, named Briggs, threw two or three more bombs at the hangar, but they missed their mark and did no damage.

The Haze's on reaching the ground tried to defend himself with a revolver, but was captured by the employees of the Zeppelin wharf after receiving a slight wound in the head. The point where the aeroplane landed was only 200 feet from the Zeppelin hall. The other aviators escaped.

Germany's Opinion of British Navy

A journalist who is particularly well informed with regard to naval affairs in Hectors C. Bywater, who for some years was the Berlin correspondent of the Navy, the organ of the Navy league, and of the Naval and Military Record.

In the latter paper he not long ago made some interesting remarks upon the German attitude towards the British navy. He first commented upon the exploit of the British submarine E-9 in sinking the German destroyer S-126, and continued:

German papers recently to hand have contained allusions to the British navy which read somewhat strangely when contrasted with the German press utterances on the same subject before the war. We are now given to understand that the enemy entertains a wholesome respect for our fleet. The events of the last two months appear to have convinced them that there may, after all, be something in the fighting traditions of the British sea service, which they had been assured by their "experts" were largely based on legend and myth. A great change in the tone of their press comment set in after the fight of Heligoland. The consummate skill, dash and courage which distinguished the conduct of that engagement obviously came as an eye-opener to the Germans. We may be sure that later events at sea, including the dual exploits of E-9, has deepened the same salutary impression.

Even the leading German papers now admit that the fact that the German navy is to follow its campaign both for its laurels and substantial successes, as the prospect at sea is not encouraging. In a word, they are beginning to realize that the British fleet is a fact—whose power had been grossly underrated, and it is clear from their guarded admissions that they have no great confidence in the ability of the German navy to fulfil its much advertised mission of protecting the commerce and the colonies of the fatherland. It may be remarked, in passing, that unless it does something, and that very soon, to make good its losses of prestige in Germany itself. German patriots may well imagine, are already beginning to ask themselves what return they are getting for enormous expenditure on naval armaments during the last fourteen years. It is literally true that up to the present this great fleet has been utterly powerless to affect the course of the campaign in any direction whatever.

It has, perhaps, prevented a hostile landing on the German coast, but this elementary form of coast defense could have been equally well undertaken by small flotillas costing but a fraction of what the high sea fleet has cost. Indeed the reliance which has always been placed on shore batteries and mine fields proves that the navy was never intended for coast defence, in the narrow sense of that term. Sooner or later the German public will demand some decisive action by the fleet. Whether the hands of the navy department could be forced by public opinion is another question, but the officers and men of the fleet cannot be feeling very happy in the knowledge that their comrades of the army are doing all the work, while they remain absolutely idle.

One of the most widely held opinions in Germany before the war was that the British navy was a thoroughly effective institution. Time after time it has been the writer's duty to record statements by prominent Germans, which showed how completely they believed this to be the case. To take the material from every type of vessel in the British navy, from super-dreadnought to submarine, was sub-

jected to the most scathing criticism by German writers. Our ships were ill-designed, badly built, unstable, and unseaworthy, owing principally to the absence of scientific methods in naval design and the decadence of the British workman. Our guns were of very inferior quality, inaccurate, and short-lived, while the very last issue of "Nauticus," published in July, contained an article in which British gunnery methods were treated with supercilious contempt.

It was the personnel, however, which those critics professed to consider responsible for the alleged failures. Certain amiable writers, who were supposed to know the sentiments of German naval officers, were wont to assure us that these gentlemen had a high respect for the personal character and professional attainments of the British naval officer. Such, however, was not the impression one gained from a perusal of German service literature, in which our officers were uniformly set down as lacking in that zeal for hard work and the purely professional side of their duties which we had to distinguish the German "Seemann." As for the men, they were mercenaries who had taken to the sea because they were not much good for anything else. Drunkenness was rife among them, and insubordination frequent, with the result that discipline was at a low ebb, and the war training of the fleet suffered in consequence.

Much as we may smile at these views, the fact remains that they were commonly shared by the vast majority of intelligent Germans, and there is reason to believe, by many high naval authorities in Berlin. The prevalence of such opinion helps to explain the supreme confidence with which the Germans looked forward to an encounter with Great Britain. They knew their fleet to be much smaller, but they really believed that the superior skill and devotion of their personnel, together with the incomparably finer ships they manned, would achieve victory in the teeth of heavy odds.

ANNUAL W. A. SALE, ETC.

Boode's Hall has been hired this time for the annual sale of work of St. Cyprian's Women's Auxiliary. Useful and fancy articles, home baked and light refreshments will be on sale afternoon and evening. Other features of an entertaining nature will be presented, whereby it is hoped to give a little pleasure and augment the fund.

Don't forget to call, Saturday, December 5th, Boode's Hall.

It became impossible for Dr. W. A. R. Kerr, of Alberta University, to lecture last Monday evening to the Epworth League, as he had engaged to do. Rev. Mr. Scragg saved the audience from disappointment by giving an address on the same subject, "The War in England." As Mr. Scragg was in Great Britain during the summer, where he was declared and afterwards, he was able to give a graphic description of the manner in which the British people accepted the situation and met the requirements. He spoke of national characteristics and gave short character sketches of Premier Asquith, Lord Kitchen, Winston Churchill, and Sir John Jellicoe. On account of the St. Andrew's supper, the regular meeting of this society will be withdrawn next Monday evening.

MARRIED.

STEPHENSON-JAFFRAY.—At the Methodist Parsonage, on Wednesday, November 18, by the Rev. E. T. Scragg, Esq., Benjamin Stephenson, of Elizabeth Young Jaffray, both of Bentley.

DRIGGS-SKEELS.—At the Methodist Parsonage, on Wednesday, November 18, by the Rev. E. T. Scragg, Esq., Benjamin Driggs, of Morningdale, to Beatie Skeels, of Rimby.

How Emden Was Destroyed

Sydney, N.S.W., Nov. 13.—Two hundred men killed and thirty wounded, was the toll taken from the German cruiser Emden in her fight off Cocos Island with the Australian cruiser Sydney. The full story of the fight is now available from the Cocos Islands, where the cable of the Eastern Extension (Telegraph Company, cut by the Emden, has now been restored. According to latest reports the Emden landed a force of forty men, three officers and four Maxim guns. The landing party's first act was to smash the instruments in the cable station and then to destroy the wireless installation used for communicating with the ships. Next the Germans turned their attention to the dynamos and wrecked them. In fact, the whole machinery of the station was destroyed with the exception of the condenser and the refrigerator. Just as the invaders had completed their work of destruction, smoke was seen on the horizon and a little later a warship came into view.

Before they could distinguish its nationality, the party on shore and the little band of cable operators who had been obliged to stand idly by witnessing the cable station being destroyed, noticed great activity aboard the Emden. Without even troubling to make a signal of recall for the landing party, the Emden got under way and stood out to sea, apparently leaving the sailors ashore to their fate. But she was too late. The long range guns of the Sydney fired once or twice and the fleeing Germans were forced to turn at bay. At first her gunnery was surprisingly good, but after a few of the heavy shells of the Sydney struck her, her gunners seemed to lose their aim, and many of the subsequent shots went harmlessly over the tropical sea.

The Sydney, on the other hand, in a few heavy shells, and after a short bombardment, the Emden lost two of her funnels and burst into flames. Her captain, seeing it hopeless to make further fight, ran his ship ashore where she burned fiercely. The Australian warship, hardly touched by the enemy's guns, and having only lost three or four killed and fifteen wounded, went to the help of the Emden's sailors, who were in a sorry plight.

Captain Von Muller, of the Emden, handed over his sword to the Australian captain and with him surrendered the officers, among whom was Prince Joseph of Hohenzollern, nephew of the German Emperor. Neither the captain nor the Prince was wounded.

The employees of the cable company state the Germans did not ill-treat them in any way. When the landing party saw the Emden put to sea without them they took possession of a schooner belonging to Mr. Cross, the owner of Cocos Island, and sailed out of the harbor. They have not since been seen and their fate is unknown. The Sydney, after capturing the Emden, sank the collier which accompanied her.

ENGLAND'S FOOD SUPPLY

LANDER WILL FILLED AND NO DANGER OF HUNGER

Mainly Sources That...
On Account of the War—Many Staples Can Still be Imported as Required.

England's food supply, reports to be adequate for the winter, and now that the first critical winter has passed, the country is shown to be unshaken. Prices began to go up at once, especially in wheat, flour, which control the price of bread, but assurances regarding the resources of the United Kingdom have now begun to have a beneficial effect. The country as a whole is taking a rational view of the situation. Only in a few cases has fear prevailed to the point of attempting to buy unnecessary household supplies. Many of the grocers, to their credit, have refused to take advantage of the price rise by selling cash and carrying their customers have begun to buy in bulk and to use cash.

The press has been urging the folly of a food panic, and the government has been urging the carrying forward of war material for the United Kingdom against the possibility of a shortage of food. The government has been urging the carrying forward of war material for the United Kingdom against the possibility of a shortage of food.

Regarding the wheat resources, a writer in the Daily Telegraph says: "Wheat and four are the two most important staples imported into the country. Whereas the average consumption of wheat is about 342 pounds per capita, the average annual consumption of meat is only about 120 pounds per capita."

"Happily, as the following figures show, Great Britain's wheat supply is less and less upon foreign markets for her supply of cereals, while more and more grain is being imported from overseas dominions. Our wheat imports now, as compared with 14 years ago, are divided as follows:

Wheat Imports—Grain
From British Empire: 1,978,220
From foreign countries: 5,512,903

Wheat and Flour
From British Empire: 1,379,220
From foreign countries: 4,710,717

From Russia: 1,379,220
From Australia: 1,379,220

From Canada: 1,379,220
From Argentina: 1,379,220

From Brazil: 1,379,220
From India: 1,379,220

From Japan: 1,379,220
From China: 1,379,220

From Persia: 1,379,220
From Egypt: 1,379,220

From the United States: 1,379,220
From Mexico: 1,379,220

From the West Indies: 1,379,220
From the East Indies: 1,379,220

From the South Seas: 1,379,220
From the North Seas: 1,379,220

From the Arctic: 1,379,220
From the Antarctic: 1,379,220

From the Equator: 1,379,220
From the Tropics: 1,379,220

From the Desert: 1,379,220
From the Mountains: 1,379,220

From the Plains: 1,379,220
From the Hills: 1,379,220

From the Valleys: 1,379,220
From the Canyons: 1,379,220

From the Rivers: 1,379,220
From the Lakes: 1,379,220

From the Oceans: 1,379,220
From the Seas: 1,379,220

From the Atmosphere: 1,379,220
From the Earth: 1,379,220

From the Cosmos: 1,379,220
From the Universe: 1,379,220

THE UNEMPLOYED IN WAR TIME

Organized Action Necessary to Prevent Suffering

In an emergency such as faces the country this year, the problem of the unemployed is not only a social one, but a national one.

No fears are entertained on the food exchange regarding the position. A leading member of the Council of the Society stated that London was well supplied with food, the stocks in hand being sufficient to meet demands for a considerable time.

Although the price of vegetables shows a considerable rise, there is no fear of a famine in that direction. At this time of the year London is not so dependent upon the resources of the French soil as at other seasons. Our own vegetable crop is a good one and it will last for months.

The article—the potato—is a best crop for years, and is generally free from disease. Therefore, while the householder may have to pay a higher price for that commodity in the future, any idea of famine prices is not to be entertained.

Beans, peas, and cabbage may show heavier advances, but these will be met by the increased demand for the householder will be able to economize supplies in that direction.

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CHRISTIAN INDEX

Outline of the Ideals and Methods of the Movement, by William Shaw, L.L.D.

The fundamental difference between the Christian Index and the Christian Endeavor movement and that of the organizations that had preceded it, is in the emphasis placed upon the element of religious obligation, and the definite character of its home work.

The Christian Index is a journal, not a magazine, and its purpose is to help the young people to live their lives in a Christian manner. It is a journal, not a magazine, and its purpose is to help the young people to live their lives in a Christian manner.

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CULTIVATION TO KILL WEEDS

Extra Work Pays for Itself in Large Increase in Yield

One of the best methods of eradicating weeds—a source of enormous loss to farmers—is as follows: Immediately after the grain has been sown, plough the land very shallowly with a hand plough, turning the furrows two or three inches deep. Then, put on a heavy land roller which will pack the soil and thereby destroy the weeds.

Next use the disk and follow with the smoothing harrow. Should any weed growth appear, keep the disk and harrow going at short intervals until the soil is well decayed. A cultivator with broad point and a narrow wheel is the best for this work. The object is to destroy all weed growth until autumn, when the soil should be ploughed thoroughly and well set up to the winter's frost.

On such a plan it is best to sow some kind of hardy crop, such as roots, cress, or potatoes, that require constant hoeing and cultivation during the growing season. If this method of cultivation is adhered to closely, it will be found that the weeds are destroyed and the yield is increased.

Thirty years ago religion did not mean what it does today. Religion was not a matter of the mind, but a matter of the heart. It was a matter of the heart, and it was a matter of the heart.

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BRITAIN WILL NOT USE MINES

Though There Would be No Violation of Hague Convention in Her Doing So

The destruction of the British cruiser "Penguin" by a mine, and the capture of the German submarine "U-19" by a mine, have provoked much discussion regarding protection against mines.

The British admiralty has long been anxious to have the British navy protected against mines. The British admiralty has long been anxious to have the British navy protected against mines.

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FIRES AND SOIL FERTILITY

Destruction of the Timber Only Part of the Immense Damage Done

By the recent fires in the forests of the United States, the loss of timber is only part of the immense damage done. The loss of soil fertility is also a serious problem.

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The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

GERMAN LOSSES AS SEEN BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

London, Nov. 22.—Colonel E. D. Swinton, the British official eye-witness with the expeditionary forces on the continent, continuing his narrative of the army operating and supplementing his account of November 19, writes:

"November 20.—Once more there is no change in the military situation on our front with the exception of an attack in force again upon our left on November 17, the four days from the 16th to the 19th have been unusually uneventful.

"The great change that has occurred has been in the weather. Winter now has set in earnest, this morning is calm and bright, and promises well for the aviators who have recently been so much hampered in their work.

"Regarding the exact situation at Ypres, since certain misstatements, to the effect that the Germans have penetrated the town and had been in the town, have apparently been circulated, it is well to state that Ypres is in the hands of the allies and that save for prisoners of war, or possible spies, no Germans have succeeded in entering the town or even getting near it. The allied position there is stronger than it ever has been.

"Monday, November 17, our troops on the left passed the most peaceful day they had experienced during the last month. There was little shelling and no infantry attacks. A prisoner asserted that it had been the intention of the Germans to assault this quarter on the 16th, but the damage inflicted by our artillery on the previous day had been so heavy that it has been decided to postpone the operation until reinforcements should arrive.

"There is no doubt that on the 19th, in massing preparatory to attack, the Germans had committed certain faults and our guns and maxims were given a good opportunity which they at once seized with devastating results to the rear battalions.

"The fighting to the south of Ypres continued without marked advantage to either side, but the French everywhere held their ground. On the center all was quiet. On our right the enemy continued to show some activity pushing forward the Sapa and throwing bombs from their trenches and mortars. One of our Sapa boys was successfully attacked during the night and an earth boring tool was captured.

"On Tuesday the Germans made another effort in the direction of Ypres, after shelling our positions to the east and to the southeast they made three attacks. About 1 p.m. their infantry advanced in strength against our section on this line and took possession of some trenches out of which our troops had been driven by shell fire. When the Germans endeavored to press on, our infantry made a brilliant counter-attack with bayonets and drove them out of the trenches and for some 600 yards beyond.

"A second attempt made further to the southwest was pressed within five yards of our lines before it was broken by our rifle fire. On this occasion the Germans advanced obliquely across our front and suffered very severely from our rifle and gun fire.

"The number of killed left in front of a length of some 600 yards of our front is estimated at about 1,200. The assault was made by regular troops, though not by the guard.

"About 3 p.m. they massed for the third assault, but being subjected to a hot shell fire, they gave up the attempt. On the whole, it was a most successful day for our arms.

"Wednesday, the 18th, was another quiet day, nothing occurring except the shelling of our right. The center was quiet, and with sniping, it is said. Owing to the high tide the inundation was extending satisfactorily to the southeast of Dixmude.

"Thursday, the 19th, also was uneventful. Our troops were used for the first time with good results. The successful resistance we have made up to the present to all the efforts of the enemy, has had a very encouraging effect, in spite of the exhausting nature of the operations in the past month. Our men show great enterprise in making local

counter attacks in cutting off the enemy's patrols and in similar affairs of outpost.

"Around Ypres, we continually are finding fresh evidence of the slaughter inflicted on the enemy. On the 15th one of our battalions, while advancing, discovered a German trench manned by seven trench companies, while there were 19 more in a house close by. On the next day a patrol discovered 40 dead in front of one trench and 50 more opposite. All the farms and cottages to our front are charnel houses.

"The significance of such a small number lies only in the fact that they represent the killed in a very small area.

"According to prisoners, the German attempt to take Ypres proved costly. One stated that 3,000 men were driven out of his platoon, which went into action 50 strong. Another received word of 150 men who advanced with him only 19 returned. It is believed that one Bavarian regiment, 3,000 strong, which left Bavaria for the front on October 19, had only 1,200 men left when an attack was made along the Menin-Ypres road November 14, when it again suffered heavily.

"The plight of some units of new formation is even worse, one regiment of the third reserve corps having 600 men out of 3,000.

"Of the period since the beginning of the war is considered, the numbers are even greater. For instance, of the fifteenth corps, one regiment lost 60 officers and 2,550 men. Another lost 3,000 men, these figures including casualties, killed, wounded, and missing.

"On all four days the weather has been bad. Generally fine and frosty in the early morning, it turned to heavy rain as the day wore on. Thursday snow started to fall about 1 p.m. and continued until about 6 o'clock. It fell in large, soft flakes, which covered the ground for two inches and melted underfoot. The state of the roads, already bad, was rendered worse.

"The condition of the trenches became wretched beyond description, from having to sit or stand in a mixture of straw and liquid mud, the men had to contend with bad frozen slush. It is an ill wind, however, and one good point about the wet weather is that it made the ground so soft that the enemy's howitzer fire could not be so deep before they detonate, and explode a great part of their energy in an upward direction, throwing the mud about.

"Nevertheless the wet and cold have done much to the hardships of the troops in the trenches, and the problem how to enable them to keep their feet reasonably dry and warm now is engaging serious attention.

"At one place, owing to the kindness of the proprietor, certain works recently were placed at our disposal as a wholesale bath house, lavatory and shower. In the works are a number of large enough to contain several men at one time; they serve most excellently for the provision of hot baths for the men on relief from the trenches.

"While the men are enjoying their bath, their clothes are taken away, their underclothing washed or burned, and replaced by a new set. At the same time their uniforms are fumigated, cleaned and repaired and buttons sewed on. The repairs are done by a gang of women, who are employed for the purpose. By this installation some 1,500 men are catered to in every way.

"What their rehabilitation really means to the soldiers alone can be appreciated from the realization of their previous state. It must be remembered that they not only had not bathed for weeks, but they had not been able to take off their clothes, that consequently, in many cases, the officers, as well as the men, are verminous.

"As the latter troop up to the bath, they are unprepossessing in appearance, weary, unshorn and haggard. They are coated with mud, a good deal of which is crusted on them. Some are splashed with the blood of their comrades or the enemy.

"When they come out clean, refreshed and recolored, they are different beings. Not only is this a good thing from the point of view of the happiness and comfort of the individual, but it is a distinct gain in his fighting value, and an assistance to the fire. Nevertheless, badly the men are in good condition. Food in abundance reaches them regu-

larly, except in a few cases such as are incidental to trench warfare."

ALIENS MUTINY IN DETENTION CAMP; 4 KILLED.

Douglas, Isle of Man, via London, Nov. 23.—Five alien prisoners were killed and twelve others were seriously wounded in a riot Thursday at the detention camp here. The riot was precipitated when some of the prisoners attempted to escape. These facts were brought out at an inquest held at the camp Friday.

According to the evidence presented to the jury, the affair occurred at 2 o'clock Thursday just after the midday meal. There were 2,600 alien prisoners in the dining room at the time. The guards, comprised of national revolutionists, were standing in a room which separates the dining room from the kitchen.

At an arranged signal, the breaking of a window with a chair—the prisoners suddenly attacked the guards with cups, saucers, tables and anything else that happened to be handy. The guards fired a volley in the air. This failed to quell the riot, and a second volley was fired as a result of which four prisoners fell dead. Twelve others were so badly wounded that they had to be conveyed to the hospital.

The rioters then surrendered. When quiet had been restored it was discovered that one alien had escaped through a window and while running along a roof had fallen through a skylight to a stone floor below, breaking his skull. The inquest was adjourned for one week so that a representative of the war office might be present. Most of the prisoners belonged to the working classes, being waiters, sailors and mechanics and so forth.

Everything went well at the camp until about three weeks ago there were signs of insubordination, and sentries began to complain that they were being insulted by the prisoners. The first overt act, however, was committed a fortnight ago, when a large body of men refused to leave the dining hall on a stormy night. They were allowed to remain indoors instead of being sent to the tents.

AUSTRIANS OFFERED TO SURRENDER.

Rome, Nov. 22.—Ammunition is beginning to fail in the garrison at Przemyśl, says the Bucharest correspondent of the Giornale d'Italia. The garrison attempted two sorties last week, Wednesday and Thursday, but both failed, the Austrians losing heavily. It is believed in Bucharest the Russians desire to exhaust the means of defence before launching a general assault, probably at the beginning of December.

The Tribune says the commandant at Przemyśl offered to surrender on condition that the garrison be allowed to march out and join the Austro-German forces. The Russians refused, considering that the fortress could not resist much longer.

KAISER'S SON IN JURED.

London, Nov. 22.—Prince August William, Emperor William's fourth son, sustained a fracture of the thigh and severe contusions of the jaw as a result of a motoring accident while making a military tour, according to a Reuter's Amsterdam despatch from Berlin.

REVOLUTIONARY PLOT FOUND IN RUSSIA

Petrograd, Nov. 22.—It is semi-officially announced that the police have discovered a revolutionary plot in which several members of the duma are implicated. A number of arrests have been made. The semi-official statement says:

"At the beginning of the war most of the Russian people were conscious of the necessity of defending the dignity and integrity of the fatherland, and were unanimous in assisting the authorities in the accomplishment of the tasks incurred by the operations of war. An altogether different attitude was observed by some members of the Social-Democrats aiming at the downfall of

Russia's military power by means of anti-war agitation, the distribution of secret proclamations and the furthering of the propaganda by word of mouth.

"The government, in October last, learned of a plan to revolve a secret conference of delegates of the Social-Democratic organization to discuss measures aiming at the ruin of the Russian state and the speedy realization of revolutionary plans.

On November 17, the police discovered that a meeting of the said conference was to be held in Viborg road, eight miles from Petrograd. A detachment of police arrived on the scene and found there eleven persons, including the following members of the duma—M. Ostrovsky, Badayev, Mouronoff, Samocetoff and Chagoff.

"There being no doubt as to the anti-government object of the conference, the members of the meeting were arrested after a search with the exception of the members of the duma, who were released. An examining magistrate was entrusted with the inquiry and immediately opened an



THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA 1914-1915

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of cases, civil and criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for 1914-1915. When the date set for the opening of a Court or Sitting is a holiday, such Court or Sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

Sittings of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division—Edmonton—Second Tuesday in September and January, and first in April.

Calgary—Second Tuesday in November, and fourth Tuesday in February, and third Tuesday in May.

For Trial of Civil Non-Jury Causes—

Edmonton and Calgary—Second Monday in September and each Monday thereafter except during vacation.

For Trial of Civil Jury Causes—Edmonton and Calgary—

fourth Tuesday in October and third Tuesday in April.

For Trial of all Criminal Causes—Edmonton and Calgary—First Tuesday in October, second Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in March and second Tuesday in June.

Wetaskiwin—Fifth Tuesday in September and fourth Tuesday in February.

Red Deer—Third Tuesday in September and first Tuesday in February.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in November and second Tuesday in March.

Macleod—Fourth Tuesday in October and first Tuesday in March.

Lethbridge—Fourth Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in February.

For Trial of all Civil Causes—Wetaskiwin—Fourth Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in May.

Red Deer—Second Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in March.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in December and May.

Macleod—First Tuesday in December and fourth Tuesday in May.

Lethbridge—Third Tuesday in December and second Tuesday in May.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 4th day of July, 1914.

J. D. HUNT, Inspector of Legal Offices.

investigation. Having examined the documents seized in the raid, the magistrate drafted an indictment against all the members of the conference under article 20 of the penal code, and issued warrants for their arrests."

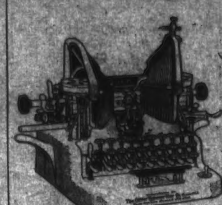


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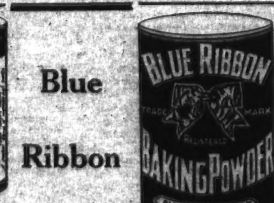
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J. D. HUNT, Inspector of Legal Offices.

AMERICAN TELLS OF DESERTION IN GERMANY PORTS.

London, Nov. 13.—The Daily Mail prints an American's account of his visit to Bremen and Hamburg, affording a striking picture of the deserted docks at these ports. He says:

"In Bremen the hotels are deserted, but the theatres and cafes are full. There is plenty of evidence of unemployment, as shops and business houses are closed and the harbor is silent. The docks at Bremerhaven are crowded with shipping, but there is no life there. I was told that transports are there waiting to convey troops to England."

"At Hamburg I found the same listlessness, the same dense lines of shipping in port, and deserted wharves. Bread, barley and malt are running short. The government is subsidizing landlords against the loss of their rents. It is not possible to speak English in public owing to the hatred for England."

"In the harbor I was shown huge liners, transformed by a coat of grey paint and yellow funnels. Soldiers swarming over them proclaimed them to be transports destined for the invasion of England. I was told that the soldiers were forbidden to leave the ships, and nobody was allowed to approach them."

"There is great aircraft activity in Hamburg. I saw eleven Zeppelins, each said to contain a Zeppelin. There are any number of aeroplanes at their camp, made up of all types. It was reported there that fifty Zeppelins are being built. A lieutenant in the flying corps told me it was absurd to suppose that the Germans would waste their Zeppelins by single raids on London. The Zeppelins were being kept for the time when the fleet, accompanied by the dirigibles, would attack the British coast simultaneously. This, however, was not the plan for the present, but for the coming spring."

"Kiel, in contrast to Hamburg, teemed with activity. The streets swarming with sailors and marines, while in the harbor despatch boats dashed hither and thither."

BIG MARKET FOR ALBERTA HOGS REOPENS.

Calgary, Nov. 20.—P. Burns, who exports more cattle than any other man in the west, has announced that the raising of the embargo on live stock by the United States government will release for immediate sale \$800,000 worth of fat hives in Alberta alone.

The announcement was received last night by Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture, that the government of the United States had raised the embargo on the importation of Canadian cattle, sheep and swine. The news was received with great gratification by Mr. Marshall, who since the establishment of the quarantine has been striving in his efforts to have it removed. The official announcement was received by him last night as follows:

Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, Edmonton.

United States quarantine against Canadian cattle, sheep and swine revoked this date. David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington.

Coincident with the removal of the embargo is the announcement that Fry & Co. of Seattle, the largest firm in the United States cattle and hog buyers doing business in Alberta, who some time ago, owing to misunderstanding with the C.P.R., ceased buying in the province, have reentered the Alberta market, owing to the intervention of the Hon. Duncan Marshall, who has thereby removed the satisfaction of seeing not only the embargo lifted, and Alberta cattle once more pouring into the United States, but also a big firm of Seattle cattle buyers again doing business in the province, with the result that the farmers are enabled to dispose of their live stock at good prices.

TROOPS FROM INDIA TO FIGHT TURKS

Amsterdam, Nov. 22.—According to the Frankfurter Zeitung correspondent in Constantinople, the British have brought troops

from India to operate in Persia and Turkish Arabia. Four thousand are said to have landed at Koweit, a harbor in Arabia, on the west side of the Persian gulf, about seventy-five miles from the mouth of Shat-el-Arab; five thousand on the island of Bushire, on the Persian side of the gulf, approximately 150 miles from Shat-el-Arab, and 9,000 on the island of Bahre.

It is reported from Constantinople that the Turks chartered and sank a Ham-Ang-American steamer from Batavia at the head of the Persian gulf, to block the British naval operations there.

MOTOR CAR DASHES INTO PITT RIVER; FOUR DROWN

Vancouver, Nov. 22.—Four men were drowned in Pitt river. Saturday evening when returning in an automobile from Coquitlam, head of the Pitt river, to block the British naval operations there. They took a wrong road and ran into the Coquitlam shipbuilding yards wharf and into the river. There were eight persons in the car, one of whom jumped before the car left the wharf, and the other three saved were rescued from the water.

The dead are—Horace Skuce, chauffeur, with Story and Campbell; Struthers Gunn, prominent lacrosse player of 564 Broadway West; Vancouver; Alexander Burnett, of South Vancouver, clerk at the Vancouver post office; Matthew Nevin, connected with the Vancouver Golf Club. Frank Evans, of 1881 Seventh avenue east, got left of the automobile as it left the wharf. The rescued who are now at the Coquitlam hospital are—John Russell, secretary-treasurer of the Vancouver Athletic Club; John King, residing at the Hotel Clifford, Vancouver; Owen Callaghan, the driver, of 628 Howe street.

The accident is almost unexplainable. The car had been on the wrong road for two miles. The road ran on a wharf and over this the automobile sped, jumping into water fifteen feet deep. Struthers Gunn was one of the best known athletes in the Dominion. As captain of the Vancouver Athletic Club lacrosse team, which won the Mann Cup, emblematic of the world's amateur championship, he piloted the team several years.

TWO SONS OF GEN. DE WET HAVE SURRENDERED TO CAPETOWN MAGISTRATE

London, Nov. 22.—The Capetown correspondent of the Reuters Telegram Company, says that two sons of General Christian De Wet, the rebel leader, have surrendered to the magistrate in Capetown.

Several of General De Wet's chief officers, together with most of his supporters to the west of the railway line, surrendered at the same time.

London, Nov. 23.—A despatch to Reuters Telegram Company from Pretoria says:

"It is officially announced that General De Wet's rapidly dwindling rebel command became surrounded by loyal forces in the vicinity of Rooibos, on the Vaal river. General De Wet succeeded in escaping with only 25 men. The remainder of his force surrendered."

NEW REVOLUTION IS NOW ON IN MEXICO.

Washington, Nov. 20.—American Consul Silliman, in a dispatch filed in Mexico at eight o'clock last night, reported that General Obregon's troops were entraining for Orizaba and moving the offices of the government with them. Consul Silliman added that the city was in a state of decided unrest. He did not indicate whether the Obregon troops were evacuating the city to leave it undisturbed before the troops approaching from the north, or whether his forces were to be replaced with other Carranza troops moving down from Queretaro under General Gonzales, one of the Carranza chiefs.

Mr. Silliman added that railroad communication northward and also between the capital and Vera Cruz was interrupted. Acting Secretary Lansing con-

ferred today with Acting Secretary Breckenridge, of the war department, and Brigadier General Scott, chief of staff, over details of the evacuation of Vera Cruz. It was decided that the customs collected during the period of occupation, supposed to aggregate more than a million dollars, would be brought away by Brigadier General Funston, to be held in this country to be delivered to the government which is finally recognized.

Later the State Department received notification that General Obregon had declared war on Villa. It added that Obregon was going to Santa Cruz. As that port is on the Pacific side of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and far from the scene of the threatened hostilities, officials could not understand it.

REPORTS TROUBLE BETWEEN GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS.

London, Nov. 23.—"It is confirmed that serious dissensions have arisen between the Germans and the Austrians," says the Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent.

"A stormy council under the presidency of Emperor William was held at Breslau after the German flight from Poland. After martial reprimands, Germany demanded that Austria send every available man to the defence of East Prussia, arguing that there was no hope of saving the Austrian frontier from the advancing host of the Austrians, however, demanded that the Germans make a serious attempt to save Cracow."

"Moreover, this council meeting was preceded by actual fighting between Austrian and German soldiers in the retreat. The fighting, it is said, occurred after a large body of angry Austrians left the Germans and struck off on their own line of retreat, whereupon the Germans sent detachments to bring them back. Both sides fired shots, the Austrians being overpowered. The German explanation later was that they exterminated mutinous troops."

TURKS AND GERMANS ARE TRYING TO AROUSE POPULATION OF EGYPT.

Rome, Nov. 22.—News despatches from Syria and Palestine to the Italian newspapers say the Turks and the Germans are making great efforts to arouse the population of Egypt to rebel against British authority. With this object in view, it is said the Turks are spreading the report that the Khedive is on his way from Constantinople to Egypt to assume command of the Egyptian troops. The Turks also have announced the advice add, that Essad Pasha, the Albanian leader, is only waiting for the Muslims in Egypt to rise to put himself at their head and march against the British.

FAMOUS SINGER IS WITH RED CROSS.

New York, Nov. 21.—Emma Calve, the opera singer, is serving with the Red Cross in France and soothing the wounded with song. She made this known in a letter written to a friend in this city.

"My sister-in-law and myself are both in the Red Cross and taking care of the wounded in the hospitals of Toulon," wrote Mme. Calve. "I sing to the wounded and tell them to sleep when they are getting better, and war songs for those who, after the healing of wounds, are going back to defend poor France."

Mme. Calve wrote that she had given up a concert tour in California to perform this service for the Red Cross and her country.

BRITISH TORPEDO GUNBOAT SUNK.

London, Nov. 12.—The British torpedo gunboat Niger has been sunk by a submarine in the Downs according to an official announcement last night. The Niger foundered, but all the officers and crew were saved. Two men were severely and two slightly wounded.

THE CHRISTMAS THOUGHT

Ideas on Christmas giving are rapidly changing among the sensible. Those who think so they give are looking for a year-round service as the important thing.

In a week of shopping, with all its strain, you will not find a better gift than a year's subscription to The Youth's Companion. It offers its service, its clean entertainment, its fine suggestiveness week after week; and the end of the year, which finds many a gift in the attic, dust-covered and forgotten, brings The Companion again, with all the charm of last Christmas.

No American monthly at any price offers the same amount of reading and none can offer better quality. Less than five cents a week provides this host of Christmas gifts—\$2.25 a year. If you subscribe now, all the remaining issues of the year will be sent free, and The Companion Home Calendar. A copy of the Calendar is also sent to those who make a gift subscription. Send for sample copies, and the Forecast for 1915.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 144 Berkeley St., Boston, Mass. New subscriptions received at this office.



DISTRICT COURT SITTINGS 1915

Sittings of the District Court and of the District Judges' Criminal Court will be held within the Judicial District of Red Deer on the dates and at the places following during the year 1915:—

Initial—
Commencing:
Tuesday, February 23rd
Tuesday, May 25th
Tuesday, August 31st
Tuesday, November 2nd

Lacombe—
Wednesday, February 24th
Wednesday, May 26th
Wednesday, September 1st
Wednesday, November 3rd

Pine Lake—
Tuesday, March 2nd
Tuesday, June 1st
Tuesday, October 5th

Red Deer—
Tuesday, February 16th
Tuesday, April 20th
Tuesday, June 15th
Tuesday, October 19th
Tuesday, December 7th

Alis—
Thursday, March 4th
Thursday, June 3rd
Thursday, October 1st
Thursday, November 30th

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this first day of October, 1914.
J. D. HUNT,
Deputy Attorney General

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The Guardian is prepared to handle all kinds of commercial printing, including envelopes, letter heads, bill heads, business cards, circulars, handbills, posters, etc.

FOR SALE

Lot 9, Block 5, Hyde Park (Lacombe). Clear title given. What offers for cash? No reasonable offer refused. Write: C. W. North, 110 Omicron St. E., Moose Jaw, Sask.

poisonous ingredients

an's

Pen

On the skill, excellence of Waterman's anything more be constant problem Users of Waterman's best to day, the slightest

Dealers
Company,
l.

Avoid
Substitutes

Cinder in the Eye

Only this eye can take care of as the lid is very quick to close protect it from foreign substances, are times when a tiny bit embedded and if you are far doctor, home-made helps must applied. Occasionally you find a medicine closet which contains

been discovered that the most interesting thing in the case of some-
one in the eye, is to have a friend
put his or her tongue to the eyeball.

is found at once and taken out, the warmth of the tongue is very useful to the inflamed surface, and the cretions of the tongue are very useful as is well known. The redness is in a few minutes. This safe action is generally available and worth remembering.

Card's Liniment for sale every-

Way to Marital Happiness
...a bright woman for success

who can cook for the benefit of the nation might be advisable, but existing laws limit you to one.—

and (to unlucky angler)—Hello, you fallen in?
 Angler (wringing his clothes)—No, idiot! This is perspiration.—
 Transcript.

mus de Milo is in the Louvre's
 for fear of airship bombs." Nat-
 being unarmed.—Wall Street
 al.


are taking in boarders this
 er."

MARKABLE

UNPARALLELED CASE of Mrs. HAM

Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound
Saved Her Life
and Sanity.

all the public the condition of my health before using your medicine. I had falling indomine



There was always a fear and in my mind, I had cold, nervous, dark spells, hot flashes over my body. I had the most terrible cold, the

ore that I could hardly bear the
ht of my clothes. I tried medicines
doctors, but they did me little good.
I never expected to get out again.

But now I can work all day, sleep at night, eat anything I want, have no flashes or weak, nervous spells. Pains, aches, fears and dreads are gone, my house, children and husband are no longer neglected, as I am almost free of the bad symptoms I had when taking your remedies, and all is peace and happiness in my home."—
JONIE HAM, R. F. D. 1, Box 22

If you want special advice write
J. E. Plinkham Medicine Co.,
(Confidential) Lynn, Mass.

SEA MINES AS USED

IN MODERN WARFARE

**PART PLAYED BY THIS DEADLY
ENGINE OF DESTRUCTION**
Present Type of Submarine Bomb
Was Perfected by the Italians—Two
Types of Contact Mines Are in
Use.

The submarine mine is playing a large part in the present European conflict. Probably it will cause more havoc than in the Japanese-Russian war.

Already one British ship, the Amphion, has been destroyed by a North Sea mine laid by the Germans, with the loss of 20 men.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the United States government has justified the ship which placed the mine, the Koening Luise, was caught re-handled, and sent to the bottom. However, the Kaiser's mine is not the only one that has caused disaster, and the North Sea may see as many ships hit below the waterline as were sunk by mines in the Yellow Sea in the Japanese-Russian war.

"This may seem barbarous" for the

[illegible]

Applied to ocean and sea, the word was deemed too extended a field for control, and accordingly the territorial waters of the United States were defined as the marine space which was set, because of its marine range, the range of artillery or mortar beyond that.

Today the great guns of the navy are of a range of nearly fifteen miles. The range of the enemy can bombard coastal cities from the great distance out to sea. The navy is the only force that can mine the open waters that far from the coast.

The Government is not aware at this time of coastal defense and of the importance of the navy in the future of the country. The moral effect of a navy is the most important of all.

The present type of automatic mine was perfected by the Italian navy. There are two types of contact mines. One is the contact mine, which is those that explode only when electric current is switched on by the ship or shore. The latter mine is a contact mine in long, thin, cylindrical

The mines being planned now in the North Sea are obviously not the latter type. They are to be set far from any base operations to be controlled. They are there ready for action, and fortunately they have no power source. They are to be set under a friendly ship just as quickly as under the vessel of an enemy.

To make these bombs safe handling by the planting ships, the mines are to be made to become "alive" or active until they have been in the water for half

Toistol's Guess at the Future

Count Tolstai said this war is coming. The general European migration has been a bit belated, it has arrived. Tolstai saw all this coming and blessed in it. His prophecy has materialized.

1914.

The new Napoleon the Russians pictured was to come out of the new field of journalism in 1915 and in this masterful grip was to hold all Europe for a decade.


And if all is to come, finally, international federation of the world the "United States of Nations," he designated it. The four

...should be the Anglo-Saxon, Latin, the Slav and the Mongolian. In this vision Tolstoy sees the real ideal all but snuffed out. Following this low and narrow perception, he predicted a remote and a reform and the advent of distinctly ethical era.

...Tolstoy is said to have given his Tolstoy at the solicitation of the Emperor of Germany and British king years ago. Its value as a reasonable prophecy of the development of the world as a whole is essentially at fault, but in the light of the present European crisis is widely interesting.—Los Angeles Express.

Women and War

"It is significant that in all these countries which have declared war, women have not yet been enfranchised. To be sure, if they vote, they could not stop war at once, but they would in time, many nations, as in England, where there are a million more women than men. The argument against 'Votes for Women' is that they would tend to weaken military power. Women have long since proved that they are capable of doing a glorious thing to bring sons into the world that they might grow up to sacrifice their life for their country in warfare. I have no doubt that they would grow heavier on the con-



**The Store
of
Quality**

THE LEADING STORE

**Best Goods
at the
Right Prices**

Winter is coming—yes and so is the cold weather, and you must get prepared with good winter clothing. Our Ladies' Wear and Men's Wear departments are offering very special values: in Ladies' coats and furs, overshoes, felt lined and all felt shoes; Men's Tweed and fur coats, heavy rubbers, one and two buckle overshoes. All other winter goods at special prices.



Men's Winter Footwear

Men's one buckle over-shoes, best quality, well made, perfect fitting. Special value.....\$1.60
\$1.75 \$2.00 \$2.25

Men's one buckle heavy rubbers, first quality, special value \$1.75
Men's two buckle snag proof, extra heavy, special \$2.50 to \$2.75

Men's and Boys' Moccasins

Men's buckskin moccasins will keep your feet warm, special value.....\$2.00
Boys' and children's moccasins, just the thing to keep your feet warm.....65c to \$1.50

Men's Coon Coats

5 only coon coats, well made, nicely matched, perfect fitting, we are offering at very low prices. Do not miss this bargain. Extra good value.
On sale, reg. \$125.00 for \$95.00 reg. \$160.00 for \$115.00

Men's Heavy Underwear

You will need good underwear. We have Stanfield's Pen-man's and other good lines. Special value from \$2.00 per suit up.

Men's New Ties

Just arrived, a lot of pretty new ties in all the leading shades and styles. They are waiting your inspection. Special values from.....25c to \$1.00

Ladies Felt Shoes

We have a good assortment of ladies' felt shoes; these are good values at special prices ranging from.....\$2.00 to \$2.75 per pair

Ladies' Muskrat Coats

These coats are well made, perfect fitting skins well matched, extra good value. On sale reg. \$150 for \$100.00
reg. \$125 for \$87.50
reg. \$85 for \$65.00



Ladies' Dainty Girdles and Collars

We have a full range of ladies' new lace and plaid silk collars with girdles to match; they are very pretty designs; prices are from.....25c up to \$1.75

Do not forget our Grocery Department; it has Surprising Values

Finest Comb Honey, each.....25c	Beans, per tin.....10c	Eggs Baking Powder.....25c	Equal Egg.....50c
Gal. Pie Peaches, per tin.....80c	Tomatoes, 2 tin for.....25c	1 lb. tin.....25c	Something to take the place of eggs. It is guaranteed equal to 6 dozen of eggs. Per tin.....50c
Corn, per tin.....10c	Best Sockeye Salmon, per tin.....25c	24 lb. tin.....50c	
Pears, per tin.....10c		5 lb. tin.....\$1.00	

APPLES! APPLES!

No. 1 Apples, extra special value
per box.....\$1.50

A. M. Campbell Lacombe

APPLES! APPLES!

No. 2 Apples; these are good values
special per box \$1.35

The Merry Xmas Gift

Let a piece of solid gold jewelry say "Merry Christmas" for you this coming glad season. Delight a dear parent, a big brother, a sweet sister, a fond husband, wife or friend.

There is a life-long joy in such a gift. It is more than mere giving. It carries a sentiment that other gifts lack.

And let the piece of jewelry you give be an unusual one—one that is guaranteed to endure through a life of constant wear. It need not be expensive—for instance, we have solid gold gem-set brooches for as little as \$1.50—but they will wear a life-time. A gift to last forever.

Don't put off your selection. Come today.

PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Royal Bank Building Barnett Ave., Lacombe

E. E. Cole is very ill with a severe attack of pneumonia. Every thing possible is being done for him and at latest report his condition is favorable.

Great reduction in price on everything in our store. Never before has such an opportunity been presented at the opening of the holiday season.—City Pharmacy.

The Methodist Sunday school will hold their Christmas entertainment on Wednesday evening, Dec. 23rd. They are preparing to give the cantata, "Once Upon a Christmas Time," also choruses and drills, ending with Santa Claus and a Christmas tree.

R. Waddell's dairy team engaged in a disastrous runaway the other morning. When just starting out the front axle broke, frightening the team, which immediately bolted. It didn't take long to reduce the rig to something like scrap iron and kindling wood, and about seventy-five quarts of milk and cream were spilled amid great wreckage of milk bottles.

The monthly meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union was held at the home of Mrs. E. E. Cole on Thursday of last week. The subject of the afternoon was, "Current Events of the World's Temperance Question." Mrs. Thorne gave interesting facts on "The Condition of Temperance in Europe." Mrs. Cole, "Dominion of Canada." Facts on the

notable progress of temperance in the United States were also given. Some of the most important items given were: Norway has ruled that no potatoes or grain be made into liquors during the war; Russia has closed her bars; Colorado, Oregon, Arizona and Washington have recently won state wide prohibition; the U. S. is considering a proposition to take vigorous steps to enforce prohibition in Alaska; request has been granted by the Provincial Government and a vote will be taken for province-wide prohibition for Alberta, in the near future. Mrs. Almada Livingston, temperance worker for the province, was present and gave a helpful talk on her work.

LECTURES FOR LACOMBE

The following are the lectures to be given in the Methodist church in connection with the Department of Extension:

Monday, Dec. 14—"The Causes of Insanity," by Dr. H. H. Mosher, M.D., Professor of Physiology.

Thursday, Jan. 11, 1915—"Comets, Meteors and Polar Light," by S. D. Killam, M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in Mathematics.

Thursday, Feb. 4th, 1915, "Dr. Samuel Johnson," by R. K. Gordon, M.A., Lecturer in English.

All these lectures will be free and open to all.

Make Your Christmas Selection Now

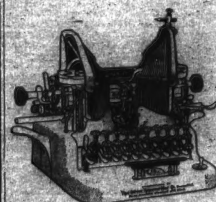
We'll gladly reserve them for you.

Don't wait too long. There is still time to order any special goods you need from the East.

Shop now! Come in today and look over our very complete stock at your leisure. We'll keep your orders till you call for them.

DENIKE & BULGER

Jewelers, Lacombe
The Store of Worth and Beauty
Issuers of Marriage Licenses



It is economy to buy the best

All I ask is the opportunity to prove to you that the Oliver Typewriter is the best in the world. If you need a typewriter you owe it to yourself to become acquainted with the Oliver.

F. H. SCHOLEY, Local Agt

Items of Interest Locally

We still have the best values in flour for either highest grades or a good cheap flour.—Nicholson & Switzer.

R. Haslip, of the Union Bank staff at this place, has been transferred to the Didsbury branch. He left for Didsbury on the 24th.

Don't forget to spend your quarters at our drug store. A free ticket with every 25 cent purchase on the pony. See our large Xmas display.—City Pharmacy.

Arrangements are being made to hold a patriotic concert and Christmas tree in U. F. A. hall, Spruceville, on Tuesday, December 22.

If you think a few dollars worth saving, buy your groceries where you get the best value for your money—from Nicholson & Switzer.

The annual meeting of the Central Alberta Exhibition Association will be held in the town hall on Wednesday afternoon, December 2nd, at 2 o'clock.

See our Private Greeting Cards for Xmas. All orders for these should be in this week. We have the latest and up to the minute in these cards.—The City Pharmacy.



See us for
OVERCOATS
Material
Style
Finish
Prices
Right
D. CAMERON